LIBRARY

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, Australia.

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 5.

Territory of Norfolk Island.

PREPARED BY

THE COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

under instructions from the Minister of State
for Home and Territories.

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

[C.S. No. 383].—C.19771.

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 4th APRIL, 1921.

TERRITORY OF NORFOLK ISLAND.

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

The Census of the Territory of Norfolk Island was taken as on the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, under the provisions of *The Census Ordinance* 1920. The work was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician, the local organization being under the control of the Administrator who acted as Deputy Supervisor of Census. On the conclusion of the collection, the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for the Commonwealth and its other dependencies. A summary of the results for Norfolk Island is given in the present bulletin, preceded by a brief account of the Territory, its physical features, population, resources, and government.

SECTION 2.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. Location.—Norfolk Island is a small island, about 5 miles long and 3 miles broad, situated in latitude 29° 4′ south, and longitude 167° 59′ east. It is distant about 930 miles from Sydney, 400 from New Zealand, 980 from Suva in Fiji, and 450 from Noumea in New Caledonia.

2. Physical Features.—Norfolk Island is of volcanic formation and surrounded by cliffs rising from 200 feet to 400 feet; on the south side only there is a short stretch of comparatively low lying shore, protected by a reef of coral-sandstone. In some places at the foot of the cliffs there are narrow beaches, usually of shingle. The main body of the island consists of streams of basaltic lava. With the exception of the rocky ridge, named Mount Pitt, which rises to over 1,000 feet, and the precipitous portions of its western slopes, the whole surface is covered to a depth of 150 feet or more with a layer of decomposed volcanic rock. This provides a very fertile soil of a reddish or brownish colour. Besides the main island, there are two smaller ones, Napean, a low islet of coral-sandstone, only a few acres in extent and situated half a mile to the south, and Phillip Island, 3 to 4 miles south. The latter is a volcanic mass about 900 feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad.

3. Climate.—The climate of Norfolk Island is pleasant and healthy. The lowest temperature recorded in 1920, which may be considered a normal year, was 49·5 degrees, and the highest 84·5 degrees. The average annual rainfall is about 43 inches, most of which occurs in winter. The prevailing winds are from the east, and blow at times with considerable violence.

4. Plant Life.—Originally the surface of the land was covered with heavy woods interwoven by dense undergrowth; the most important trees are the pine, named after the island, and the white oak. Save on the slopes of Mount Pitt, there is, however, nothing left now of the primeval forest, and the surface, where not under cultivation or overgrown with weeds, presents a succession of park-like views, with extensive areas of well-grassed pasture lands, suitably subdivided by avenues lined by the stately pine. English and Australian trees have been introduced and appear to thrive well.

5. Animal Life.—Norfolk Island has no other native animal than the rat, and no venomous reptiles or poisonous insects. Of birds the most common indigenous species are pigeons, green doves, parrots, white terns, and a brilliant coloured kingfisher. A native pheasant is found in small numbers. Mutton birds are periodical visitors. Some English birds have been introduced and the starling has become a nuisance.

SECTION 3.—OUTLINE OF HISTORY.

1. Discovery and Early Settlement.—Norfolk Island was discovered by Captain Cook on 9th October, 1774, and by him described as fertile and uninhabited. In accounts which reached England later, attention was drawn to its tall, straight pines and abundance of New Zealand flax. The authorities were just then preparing for the establishment of a convict settlement on the shores of New South Wales, and, being of the opinion that the island would be valuable for the supply of shipmasts and canvas, instructed Captain Phillip to take possession of it for the British Crown. This he promptly did. On 14th February, 1788, only a few days after his arrival in Port Jackson, he despatched an armed tender *Supply*, with a party of 21, including 15 convicts. The settlement was put in charge of Lieutenant P. G. King, who was ordered to proceed with the cultivation of flax, cotton and corn.

2. Growth under Penal Regime.—From this small beginning the penal establishment on Norfolk Island gradually grew till it numbered about a thousand. Considerable areas of land were cleared and planted, partly on behalf of the Government, and partly on the individual account of the convicts, of whom it was intended to make permanent settlers. The progress, though at first hampered by insect pests, was sustained and rapid; the prolific soil responded willingly to the efforts of the convicts and gave forth generous yields of vegetables, fruit and corn; maize was plentiful and served to feed the thousands of pigs, which, salted and barrelled, assisted in supplying the needs of the mother-settlement at Port Jackson; roads were made and drains cut, landing places improved, public buildings erected, and dwelling houses built—of stone for the officers, and of wood for others.

3. Temporary Abandonment.—The one great drawback with Norfolk Island is that nature has denied it a suitable harbor. This want was keenly felt, and, indeed, was pointed out to the British Government by Captain Phillip in one of his earliest reports. Other troubles, inseparable from isolated convict settlements, arose—disaffection amongst the soldier guards, and a spirit of revolt amongst the prisoners. Finally, the Norfolk pine, as well as the flax, proved a disappointment, when put to a practical test, for naval purposes. Meanwhile, Tasmania having been circumnavigated, it was decided to establish a convict settlement there, and as there was a shortage of convicts, as well as of soldiers, to carry out this plan satisfactorily, it was deemed expedient to transfer the Norfolk settlement to Tasmania. The order for removal was given in 1803, and the task taken in hand shortly after, but owing to the strenuous opposition by those who had done the pioneering work, and who were reluctant to do the whole thing over again at some other place, the authorities for a while hesitated, and the removal was not carried out till 1813.

4. Re-occupation.—During the following thirteen years, Norfolk Island was untenanted; the once luxuriant gardens and fields vainly struggled against encroaching scrub and weeds, and the uncared for houses fell into decay. Still, the island, and what had been accomplished there, were not forgotten, and in 1826 it was decided to resume occupation and to utilize it for those hardened convicts, who were guilty of additional crimes while serving sentences in New South Wales.

5. Second Abandonment.—Again Norfolk Island was occupied and its fields tilled, huge gaols and barracks were built, bridges constructed, and the facilities for landing of goods were improved. On this occasion it served as a penal establishment for about thirty years, by which time it had earned such an evil repute as a place of dark deeds, torture, human despair and baseness, that prison reformers were stirred into activity; public opinion was aroused, the outcome being that it was decided once more, and for all time, to abandon Norfolk Island as a convict settlement. In 1855 the last shipload of convicts and guards left for Tasmania, and the island was made ready to receive quite a new class of settlers—the Pitcairn Islanders.

SECTION 4.—THE PITCAIRNERS.

1. The Mutineers of "The Bounty."—The history of these people commences in 1787, when H.M.S. *Bounty* was despatched to the South Seas, under command of Lieutenant Bligh, the object being to obtain plants of the breadfruit tree to be introduced to the West Indies. On the return journey at the end of the following year, a mutiny broke out, headed by one of the mates, Fletcher Christian. Lieutenant Bligh and seventeen others were placed in an open boat, which, after much stress and strain, managed to beat its way to Timor. The remainder, to the number of 25, eventually arrived at Tahiti. Here the party broke up, and all but Christian, and eight others, soon pass out of history.

2. Settlement at Pitcairn Island.—Knowing that eventually they would be searched for by the British authorities, and knowing, also, the fate which awaited them, should they ever be captured and brought to England, Christian and his followers decided to seek a safe retreat in which to settle down. They took with them thirteen Tahitian women and six men, and made their way to the uninhabited little island, Pitcairn, 1,200 miles to the south-east, arriving there in January, 1790. Finding that the place met all their needs, they decided to remain there for good, and they destroyed the *Bounty*. Their happiness was but short, as within a few years all the whites but one were dead, most of them having been killed by the Tahitian men. Meanwhile a number of children had been born, and as there was plenty of food the little colony carried on undisturbed till 1808, when accidentally it was discovered by an American vessel. Thereafter Pitcairn was occasionally visited by warships and whalers, and through them the news reached England.

3. Removal to Tahiti and Return Therefrom.—The circumstances under which in distant seas an entirely new colony had been founded by British sailors and charming Tahitian maidens were sufficient for the home people to receive the news with more than usual interest. The island was visited and written about, and tempted by the alluring description of the idyllic life led at Pitcairn, three or four Englishmen went out to join the settlement. In 1831, believing these people would be happier in Tahiti, the British Government caused them to be removed thither, but soon finding out its mistake, it returned the Pitcairners to their own island the same year.

4. Search for New Abode.—In 1852 England was visited by one of the Pitcairn settlers, Mr. G. H. Nobbs, who for many years had acted there as school teacher and religious instructor. He was made much of and was ordained by the Bishop of London as a Church of England clergyman. Through Mr. Nobbs, the interest taken in the Pitcairn settlement was greatly increased, money was subscribed sufficient to meet all their needs and even to leave £500 to spare. As Pitcairn with its narrow limits, and in some respects defective natural conditions was not permanently suitable for the propagation of a healthy and sturdy race of people, a movement was shortly after set afoot to find a more suitable place. It so happened that the larger, healthier and more prolific Norfolk Island was about to be evacuated by the convicts, and that island was chosen as the future home of the Pitcairners.

5. Transfer to Norfolk Island.—On 8th July, 1856, the Pitcairn Islanders, numbering 40 men, 47 women, 54 boys and 53 girls, a total of 194, were landed at Norfolk Island, where they found everything in readiness for them. Land was cleared, houses built, roads and bridges made. There were abundant stores and a more than ample supply of domestic animals. Nevertheless, several of the new arrivals longed so much for what they had left at Pitcairn, that in 1858 and 1863, 46 of them were returned; there they or their descendants live still, their number having increased to approximately 150. Those who remained received free grants of land, while provision was made to endow in a like manner the rising generation.

6. The Melanesian Colony.—To past Norfolk Island history may also be reckoned the coming and going of Melanesians, caused by the inauguration and activity of the Church of England Mission in the South Seas. This Mission dates back to the middle of last century, the work in the beginning being conducted from Auckland. Norfolk Island was considered a suitable place for head-quarters, and in 1866 the Melanesian Mission obtained from Sir J. Young, then Governor of New South Wales and Norfolk Island, 99 acres as a free grant. To this a further area of 933 acres was added in 1867. Mission schools were erected and staffed, and pupils drawn from the Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz and other places, to be educated and trained, and afterwards to be returned to their different islands as teachers of Christianity. In 1920 the Melanesian Mission moved their head-quarters closer to their fields of work, the schools at Norfolk Island were closed, and the Melanesians, who at one time formed a notable part of the population, were withdrawn from the island.

SECTION 5.—POLITICAL CONTROL.

1. Early Status.—Norfolk Island was originally attached to New South Wales, but was transferred to Van Diemen's Land in 1844. The advent of the Pitcairn Islanders made a change in its political status necessary, and on 24th June, 1856, it was created a Crown Colony, with the Governor of New South Wales, for the time being, as its Governor, with power to appoint officers, make laws and grant lands. In 1857, a few simple laws were drawn up by Governor Denison, under which the islanders lived for many years. These laws were from time to time modified and amended by successive Governors, most of whom visited the island at least once during their term of office. Guided by these laws the Norfolk Islanders were for a long time left to arrange their own internal affairs, a chief magistrate, elected by the people, presiding over the courts and dispensing justice. Public matters were controlled by a council of elders, also elected. In 1895 a change was made; to assure even-handed justice, the Governor appointed an entire outsider as President, and an executive council of six members was constituted, with only two of its number elective, the others, including the President, being nominees of the Governor.

2. Connexion with New South Wales.—Although suggestions, as to Norfolk Island being incorporated in New South Wales, were made from time to time, it remained in law a separate Crown Colony. As, however, the Governor of New South Wales, by virtue of his position as such, also became Governor of Norfolk Island, there was from the outset a connecting link, which in time became stronger, and eventually resulted in New South Wales, in 1896, accepting responsibility for the cost of administration of Norfolk Island. Thenceforth the local revenue was supplemented by direct grants from the New South Wales Treasury, while many indirect benefits were bestowed on the little island.

3. New Zealand's Claim.—New Zealand, in 1896, claimed control of Norfolk Island, but the claim was not entertained by the Colonial Office, which decided that the existing arrangement should remain "in prospect of the future annexation of that island to the colony of New South Wales or to any Federal body of which that colony may hereinafter form part."

4. Consolidation of Laws.—The laws which had been made from time to time as occasion required, and by which Norfolk Island had been governed for a considerable number of years, were consolidated and re-enacted in 1913. There were 32 in all, and they were published in New South Wales *Government Gazette* for 24th December of that year. Almost simultaneously the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Norfolk Island Act preparatory to the island passing under Commonwealth control.

5. Transfer to Commonwealth.—The transfer took place on 1st July, 1914. All rules and regulations hitherto in force were to continue, subject to such alterations and amendments, as might be made, in pursuance of the Act, for the good government of the place.

6. Present Constitution.—Of the Ordinances issued since, the most notable is one of 1915 dealing with the Executive Council. The number of that body was thereby increased to twelve, six to be appointed by the Administrator, and six elected by the residents. The term of office in either case is twelve months. The Administrator, who is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, presides, and in addition to his ordinary vote, as a member of the Council, has a casting vote, when votes for and against a proposal are even. All British subjects, male and female, over the age of 21, and with not less than six months' residence in the island, are entitled to vote.

SECTION 6.—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1. Land Systems.—The Pitcairners, when transferred to Norfolk Island, were all primitive agriculturists and fishermen, and no other vocations were open to them in their new home. The head of each family received a free grant of about 50 acres. Subsequently, the rising generation could receive 25 acres, on marriage, namely, 12½ acres each for husband and wife when both were of Pitcairn descent. A stranger, though marrying a Pitcairner, did not receive the 12½ acres. Grants of 50 acres were not made after 1870, 25 acres being fixed as the limit. In 1888, Lord Carrington introduced a system of conditional grants known as the "Carrington System," whereby permission was given, by the chief magistrate, for

occupying the land. If, in the course of five years improvements had been effected to the value of not less than £2 per acre, a grant was made, subject to the inspection and favorable report by a local land board. This system operated until 1896, after which the Constitution was altered, and a system of leasing was adopted for terms up to 28 years, with tenant right in improvements, and for areas not to exceed about 25 acres: the rent was fixed at about 2½ per cent. of the capital value of the land. By the *Crown Lands Law* 1913, all power to alienate, lease or authorize occupation and use of Crown land was vested in the Governor alone. Though grants could be made by the Governor, the principal feature of this law, which is still in force, is the retention of the lease system, for terms up to 28 years. Leases may be granted on application by tender, or sold by public auction; the areas are not to exceed one acre for building and business purposes, and 25 acres for cultivation and grazing purposes. The lessee must reside on his holding and keep it free of noxious weeds, he must not previously hold interest in any other land sufficient to keep him, and he has to pay an annual rent which is determined by the Governor, but which must not be less than ten shillings.

2. Disposal of Land.—According to the official report for 1918–19, which contains the latest figures available, the 8,528 acres, of which Norfolk Island consists, were accounted for as follows:—

Alienated land	5,426 acres
Reserves	967 ,,
Crown leases	855 ,,
Crown lands available for lease	971 ,,
Escarpments on coast, roads and foreshore	309 ,,

3. Land for Soldiers.—It may here be mentioned that all the land once held by the Melanesian Mission, save about 200 acres, has recently been bought by the Government. It is proposed to throw it open for settlement, preference in the granting of leases being given to returned soldiers.

4. Slow Progress.—The Pitcairn Islanders, though given an excellent start, and from time to time receiving some encouragement from the New South Wales Government, were almost at a stand-still for many years. They seemed to lack ambition, and their modest needs were satisfied by cultivating small patches of land and doing a little fishing. Out of the large schools of whales, mostly of the hump-back variety, which annually visit Norfolk Island, they caught a sufficient number to cover their storekeeper's bills. Only the Melanesian Mission evinced a spirit of progress, their holding was made productive, and the breed of horses and cattle improved, thus justifying Governor Young's action in transferring to them about one-sixth of all the arable land.

5. Area under Cultivation.—In the first official report, received by the Commonwealth Government after the taking over of the island, the area under cultivation, for the season 1914–15, was stated to be 443 acres. The crops grown were:—

Maize	about 99 acres
Sweet potatoes	,, 70 ,,
Wheat and oats	,, 36 ,,
Potatoes	,, 21 ,,
Yams	,, 17 ,,
Fruit trees and coffee	,, 200 ,,

The above small area was gradually reduced until in 1918–19 it was only 193¼ acres. The year 1919–20 saw a slight progress, 224 acres being then under cultivation.

6. Live Stock.—The stock has for a number of years remained almost stationary. Cattle show a slight increase, and sheep and pigs a decrease. The official report for the year 1919–20 gives the following figures:—

Horses, 699; cows, 788; other cattle, 1,191; sheep, 548; pigs, 198.

7. Recent Developments.—While no marked advance has taken place in agriculture and stock-raising since the taking over of the island by the Commonwealth, progress has been made in other directions. The removal of the Customs duty on all produce sent to Australia gave a great impetus to the fruit-growing industry. The attention of enterprising men in Australia was drawn to the possibility of utilizing with profit the vast quantity of excellent lemons growing wild all over the island. "The United Condiment Co. Ltd.," of Sydney, successfully started a lemon juice factory at Norfolk Island, other factories have been added, and the lemon industry in 1920 employed up to 156 persons, besides carters and pickers. Another company, "The Pacific Fisheries and Trading Co.," made arrangements for smoking and preserving fish, with which the surrounding waters abound. Unfortunately, the rocky sea bottom does not allow of trawling, and all the fish have to be hand caught.

8. Exports.—A list of the principal exports for 1919–20 will give an indication of the kind and quantity of products raised in the island:—

Lemon juice	£3,290
Lemon peel	4,582
Passion fruit juice	200
Fruit	232
Fruit pulp	303
Seeds	259
Whale oil	214
Fish	150
Hides	755
Wool	219
Timber	265

9. Values of Exports and Imports.—In 1913, the last year before the transfer, the value of Exports was £1,531, and of Imports, £9,371. For the years 1915–16 to 1919–20 the figures were as follows :—

	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1915–16	6,171 ..	14,462
1916–17	8,799 ..	16,694
1917–18	6,460 ..	12,786
1918–19	5,238 ..	13,398
1919–20	13,727 ..	16,932

10. Trade Balance.—The balance between Exports and Imports was made up by Government grants, and by money spent by officials, attendants at the Pacific cable station, the Melanesian Mission and Tourists.

11. Shipping Difficulties.—The great difficulties to be contended with are inadequate shipping facilities, and the lack of a suitable harbor. Practically the only means of getting goods to or from Australia is that afforded by the steamers of Burns, Philp and Co., which, at long intervals, call on their voyages to and from other parts of the South Seas. They have to drop anchor in the open sea, either south or north of the island, or sometimes east or west, according to the direction of the wind. Occasionally, the surf runs so high that they have to leave even without delivering the mail. The possibility of providing a serviceable harbor has been considered, but owing to the heavy cost involved, nothing has yet been done.

SECTION 7.—DETAILS CONCERNING THE POPULATION.

1. Number.—According to the Census of 1911, there were 985 persons on Norfolk Island, including 46 persons the passengers and crew of the s.s. *Malaita*, which happened to be at the island on the date of the Census. If we leave these out of account and also the Melanesians, who were only temporary residents, and now have left altogether, we get 368 males and 378 females, or a total population of 746. The result of the Census of 1921 was 339 males and 378 females, a total of 717. Details are given later.

2. Health.—The health of the residents is, on the whole, satisfactory. All the natural conditions conducive to perfect health are present, and the only serious dangers to be apprehended are injudicious inter-marriage, and the crowding together in comparatively small houses, both of which tend to the spread of consumption. Through the Melanesians at the training college, malarial fever, as well as dysentry, have at times been extended to the general community, and, in the case of the latter, several deaths have resulted.

3. Distribution.—Generally speaking, the population is distributed fairly evenly over the island. Kingston, on the south coast, is no longer a centre which outsiders could mistake for a township. The extensive gaols and quarters, which in days gone by were erected for the convicts and their guards, are unoccupied and decaying, and the only structures still in use are the Administrator's abode, the doctor's residence, the court-house and the church. Promiscuously scattered inland are a boardinghouse, a couple of stores, the school, a public hall, and the factories before mentioned. As alcoholic drinks are prohibited at Norfolk Island, except for medical purposes, there are no hotels.

4. Complexion, Education and Religion, &c.—The descendants of the Pitcairners, who constitute the main portion of the people, are in appearance similar to the South-Europeans, though some of them approach the distinct Polynesian type, while others are almost as fair as Anglo-Saxons. Conversing with strangers they speak good English, with no perceptible accent, but amongst themselves they generally employ a jargon, partly derived from the Tahitian tongue of their grandmothers, and partly from carelessly pronounced and ungrammatical English. They can nearly all read and write. New South Wales previously sent them teachers, and, by arrangement with the Commonwealth, trained teachers are still being supplied by the Education Department of that State. The attendance at school is compulsory, and the curriculum similar to that in vogue in New South Wales. Their religious instruction is principally attended to by a Church of England chaplain, who conducts services in the principal church, but the Methodist and the Seventh Day Adventist Denominations are also established. There is no newspaper, but, by arrangement with the Pacific Cable Board, cable news is posted up daily at a suitable place.

5. Pleasure.—Visitors to the island describe the Norfolk Islanders as a pleasure-loving people. The late Secretary of the Home and Territories Department, Mr. Atlee Hunt, who paid an official visit to Norfolk Island in 1914, in his report wrote :—" Work is placed aside readily, when a chance offers of a picnic or other form of amusement, and they gladly put off till to-morrow, or, preferably, till next week, what ought to be done to-day. They are extremely conservative, and the methods of their forefathers are to them the only right and proper rule of life. They are fine dancers, good horsemen and efficient fishermen ; fond of music, helpful in adversity, good natured and hospitable towards strangers."

6. War Service.—During the great war they evinced a fine spirit of loyalty towards Australia and the British Empire. No less than 78 of their young men enlisted for service in the Australian Imperial Forces, out of which number 12 were killed. During the same period, they subscribed generously to a variety of patriotic funds, raising in all the comparatively large sum of £1,580.

7. Administrator's Description.—The present Administrator of Norfolk Island, Lieutenant-General J. W. Parnell, in an interview regarding the island and its people, said :—" The waters of Norfolk Island abound with fish, but the cold-storage capacity of the one vessel, which visits us, can be filled easily with one or two week's fishing. There should also be a big whaling trade done by the island. In certain seasons whales surround the place in abundance. A little desultory killing is done, but the old harpooning methods of a hundred years ago are still employed, and there are no means of utilizing the by-products of the whale. Motor boats with high explosive guns are needed, and also facilities for boiling down ; but, unfortunately the islanders have not sufficient capital. The islanders are great sports. As tennis players they are experts. In addition to tennis, there are six cricket clubs and Rugby football teams. There is also a picture show which exhibits once a week."

CENSUS RESULTS.

NOTE.—The figures contained herein are subject to revision on the completion of the detailed tabulation.

1. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Population and Dwellings.

LOCALITY.	POPULATION.			DWELLINGS.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
Norfolk Island	339	378	717	168	22	3	193

2. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of the Population.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0–4	42	41	83	70–74	5	4	9
5– 9	44	40	84	75–79	2	1	3
10–14	45	38	83	80–84	1	5	6
15–19	27	42	69	85–89	1	1	2
20–24	27	32	59	90–94	1	..	1
25–29	15	22	37				
30–34	17	26	43	Total	339	378	717
35–39	21	20	41				
40–44	24	34	58				
45–49	18	19	37	Under 21	165	164	329
50–54	18	16	34	21 and over	174	214	388
55–59	14	13	27				
60–64	9	14	23	Total	339	378	717
65–69	8	10	18				

3. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Length of Residence in Norfolk Island of Persons Born Outside the Territory.

NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	27	31	58	25–29	2	2	4
1	10	8	18	30–34	2	..	2
2	6	10	16	35–39	..	1	1
3	3	1	4	40–44	1	..	1
4	3	5	8	45–49	2	..	2
				55–59	2	3	5
0– 4	49	55	104	60–64	8	17	25
5– 9	18	4	22	Not stated	1	2	3
10–14	8	4	12	Norfolk Island born	242	284	526
15–20	4	3	7				
20–24	..	3	3	Total	339	378	717

4. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of the Population.

PARTICULARS.	NEVER MARRIED.			Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Judicially Separated.	Total.
	Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.	Total.					
Males	131	67	198	124	17	..	..	339
Females	119	90	209	127	42	..	..	378
Persons	250	157	407	251	59	..	..	717

5. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of the Population.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—				Asia—			
Australia	43	38	81	British India	2	..	2
Norfolk Island	242	284	526	Total, Asia ..	2	..	2
New Zealand	15	18	33	America—			
Total, Australasia ..	300	340	640	Canada	1	2	3
				U.S.A.	2	..	2
				Total, America ..	3	2	5
Europe—				Polynesia—			
England	11	8	19	Pitcairn Island	11	15	26
Scotland	3	3	6	New Hebrides	3	9	12
Ireland	2	..	2	Total, Polynesia ..	14	24	38
Denmark	1	..	1				
France	2	1	3	At Sea	1	..	1
Total, Europe ..	19	12	31	Total, All Birthplaces	339	378	717

6. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Nationality (i.e., Allegiance) of the Population.

Particulars.	British.	German.	U.S.A.	Total.
Males	338	..	1	339
Females	377	1	..	378
Persons	715	1	1	717

7. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Races of the Population.

With the exception of 1 female Polynesian of full blood and 3 half-caste negresses, the whole population was returned as of European race. This is not strictly accurate, as owing to their origin a large proportion of the population would be more correctly classed as half-caste Polynesian. The returns, however, do not admit of such a classification being made.

8. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Occupations of the Population.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Class I.—Professional.				Class V.—Industrial.			
General Government	6	..	6	Saddlery	1	..	1
Defence	1	..	1	Coopering	1	..	1
Law and Order	2	..	2	Clothing	..	3	3
Religion	3	..	3	Bootmaking	1	..	1
Health	3	2	5	Fruit Preserving, etc.	3	12	15
Education	1	4	5	Blacksmithing	1	..	1
Fine Arts	1	1	2	Erection of Houses and other Buildings	21	..	21
Music	..	1	1	Labourers (Undefined)	12	..	12
Total, Professional ..	17	8	25	Total, Industrial ..	40	15	55
Class II.—Domestic.							
Board and Lodging	2	..	2	Class VI.—Primary Producers.			
Domestic Service and Attendance ..	5	8	13	Agricultural	98	1	99
Total, Domestic ..	7	8	15	Pastoral	2	..	2
				Forestry	19	..	19
Class III.—Commercial.				Total, Primary Producers	119	1	120
House and Land Agency ..	1	..	1				
Butchering	1	..	1				
Merchants, Dealers (Undefined) ..	9	..	9				
Total, Commercial ..	11	..	11	Class VII.—Dependants.			
Class IV.—Transport and Communication.				Home Duties	2	225	227
				Scholars and Students	77	67	144
Carting	3	..	3	Other Dependants	53	54	107
Shipping	1	..	1	Total, Dependants ..	132	346	478
Postal and Telegraph Service ..	8	..	8				
Total, Transport and Communication ..	12	..	12	Not Stated	1	..	1
					339	378	717

9. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Grade of Employment of the Population.

Particulars.	Employer.	Working on own Account.	Assisting, but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Receiving Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Grade not Applicable.	Grade not Stated.	Total.
Males	7	79	11	87	11	143	1	339
Females	..	4	..	15	12	347	..	378
Persons	7	83	11	102	23	490	1	717

10. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Cause of Unemployment.

Particulars.	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Other Causes.	Total.
Males	8	2	1	11
Females	9	..	3	12
Persons	17	2	4	23

11. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Duration of Unemployment.

Particulars.	5–9 days.	10–14 days.	25–29 days.	30–34 days.	60–64 days.	70–74 days.	90 days and over.	Total.
Males	2	1	1	1	..	1	5	11
Females	..	2	1	..	4	..	5	12
Persons	2	3	2	1	4	1	10	23

12. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Principal Recorded Handicrafts or Callings of Persons aged 10 years and upwards.

Handicraft or Calling.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Handicraft or Calling.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Agent	1	..	1	Mason	1	..	1
Apprentice	3	..	3	Mariner	2	..	2
Blacksmith	1	..	1	Nurse	1	1	2
Bootmaker	1	..	1	Overseer	1	..	1
Builder	2	..	2	Painter	3	..	3
Caretaker	1	..	1	Photographer	1	..	1
Carpenter	13	..	13	Police Constable	1	..	1
Carter	4	..	4	Saddler	1	..	1
Chemist	1	..	1	Salesman	1	..	1
Clerk	3	..	3	Sawyer	16	..	16
Cook	1	..	1	Secretary	1	..	1
Cooper	1	..	1	Shop Assistant	1	..	1
Dealer	1	..	1	Solicitor	1	..	1
Doctor	1	..	1	Teacher	1	4	5
Electrician	1	..	1	Telegraphist	7	..	7
Engineer	1	..	1	Woodcutter	3	..	3
Farmer	60	..	60	Balance of Population aged 10 and upwards	74	291	365
Groom	2	..	2	Population under 10 years of age	86	81	167
Labourer	38	..	38				
Laundress	..	1	1	Total	339	378	717
Manager	1	..	1				

13. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Religions of the Population.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Religion.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian.				Christian—*continued.*			
Baptist	1	..	1	Seventh Day Adventist	20	22	42
Catholic, Roman	3	5	8	Other Christian	1	..	1
Church of Christ	2	..	2	Total Christians	338	377	715
Church of England	220	240	460				
Congregational	2	1	3	No Religion	1	1	2
Methodist	75	97	172	Total, All Religions	339	378	717
Presbyterian	14	12	26				

14. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Education of the Population.

Particulars.	Cannot Read.			English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Not Stated.	Total.
	Under 5 Years of Age.	Aged 5 Years and over.	Total.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.		
Males	42	16	58	1	278	..	..	2	339
Females	41	24	65	..	310	..	..	3	378
Persons	83	40	123	1	588	..	..	5	717

15. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Schooling—Persons Recorded as Receiving Instruction at Date of Census.

Particulars.	State School.	At Home.	Not Stated.	Total.
Males	73	2	12	87
Females	62	4	12	78
Persons	135	6	24	165

16. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Nature of Occupied Dwellings.

Nature of Dwellings.	Private House.	Tenement or Flat.	Boarding House.	Religious Institution.	Police Station.	Total.
Number of Dwellings	163	2	1	1	1	168

17. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Materials of which Outer Walls are Built.

Particulars.	Number of Dwellings whose Outer Walls are Built of—			Total.
	Stone.	Wood.	Fibro Cement.	
Private Dwellings*	18	146	1	165
Other	1	2	..	3
Total	19	148	1	168

* Comprising private houses and tenements or flats.

18. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Materials Used for Roofing.

Particulars.	Tiles.	Iron.	Wood.	Malthoid, etc.	Total.
Private Dwellings	1	54	105	5	165
Other	..	2	1	..	3
Total	1	56	106	5	168

19. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Number of Rooms.

Number of Rooms.	Number of Dwellings.			Number of Rooms.	Number of Dwellings.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
1	2	..	2	9	3	..	3
2	6	..	6	10	3	..	3
3	13	..	13	11	1	..	1
4	27	..	27	12	..	..	..
5	41	..	41	13	1	..	1
6	30	..	30	14	1	1	2
7	22	1	23				
8	15	1	16	Total	165	3	168

20. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Number of Inmates at Date of Census.

Number of Inmates.	Number of Dwellings.			Number of Inmates.	Number of Dwellings.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
1	16	..	16	8	8	..	8
2	28	..	28	9	5	..	5
3	26	..	26	10	4	1	5
4	36	1	37	11	1	..	1
5	16	1	17	12	1	..	1
6	16	..	16				
7	8	..	8	Total ..	165	3	168

21. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Rental Value per Week.

Particulars.	Number of Dwellings of which the Weekly Rental Value was								
	Under 5s.	5s. and under 10s.	10s. and under 15s.	15s. and under 20s.	20s.	30s.	40s.	Not Stated.	Total.
Private dwellings ..	24	45	43	28	9	1	1	14	165
Other	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Total	24	46	44	28	9	2	1	14	168

22. Norfolk Island, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Nature of Occupancy.

Particulars.	Number of Dwellings Occupied by—						Total Dwellings.
	Owner.	Rent Purchaser.	Tenant.	Caretaker or person in charge.	Other Occupants.	Not Stated.	
Private dwellings	121	1	24	13	2	4	165
Other	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Total	122	1	25	14	2	4	168

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 20th December, 1921.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Supervisor of Census.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.